We heartily commend to perusal by every wellwisher to his country, and by every friend to the Government of the United States as it is, the following patriotic letter from Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, which we find in the last number

of the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate: PARIS, MARCH 27, 1850. Mr DEAR SIR : I cannot describe to you the deep mortification and chagrin with which I read the accounts brought by the successive steamers of the fratricidal contests now openly waged in our legislative halls between brethren and atives of a common country, and the levity with which that word of evil omen, disunion, is now echoed from mouth to mouth. Many of us, indeed, foresaw and predicted that intestine controversies of a most angry character would grow out of the war with Mexico, if that war should terminate, as seemed most probable, in any large acquisition of territory from our feeble neighbor. But I had cert inly not expected to witness so soon the melancholy spectacle which is now presented of the National Legislature, as well as the public authorities of many of the States, coolly deliberating upon the dissolution of the Union, which was sealed with the blood of our fathers, and which was destined, as they believed and it has hitherto proved, to be the source of unnumbered blessings to their posterity.

As to the immediate occasion of this painful and unnatural exhibition, I will say to you, without reserve, that nobody reprobates more heartily than I do the conduct of the agitators of the Wilmot proviso, and of the whole political movement which is disguised under the specious name of free-soilism. The measure which they propose is, in my humble judgment, under the circumstances in which it is presented, impressed with the worst features of factious origin, is intrinsically opposed to the just and equal spirit of our institutions, and is, moreover, without warrant in any sound interpretation of the text of the constitution. Let it, therefore, be resisted with all the energy of patriotism, and by all rightful means which the constitution itself sanctions and supplies. These means are all-sufficient to defeat, and, if pursued in a constitutional and loyal spirit, will infallibly defeat it. The position which the slaveholding States should occupy is an impregnable one, by its simplicity as well as self-evident justice. Absolute nonintervention on the part of Congress should be our motto-no Wilmot provisa, no legislation whatever by Congress, either to prohibit or to introduce slavery in the new Territories. Leave them to the natural and spontaneous course of things, and to the people who may settle the country the unimpaired liberty, when the time arrives to establish a permanent Government for themselves, to exclude or to permit slavery, as to them may seem good, and as it will then be their unquestionable right freely to decide. If we go beyond this, and demand of Congress any action whatever in aid of the establishment of slavery in any portion of the Territories in question, we abandon the great principle of non-intervention, which alone constitutes our safety and the invincible justice of our cause.

I have seen with infinite regret that measures have been proposed in our own beloved Commonwealth looking to an eventual dissolution of the Union, and that some bave made the bold experiment of attempting to flatter her pride with the idea of being the pioneer and leader in this inglorious work ! Surely, this is a role which does not belong to Virginia. The State which, of all others, was most instrumental, under Providence, in calling the Union into existence, should least of all, if we consider historical propriety alone, be expected posing it possible, for a moment, that Virginians could ever forget the sacred allegiance which their fathers swore to the Union as the ark of our common safety, and which has descended upon us with redoubled obligations since we have lived to see the wonderful and unparalleled career of national greatness which it has opened to the whole country, can any one be so blind as not to see the especial and vital interest which Virginia has in the maintenance and preservation of

She is geographically, as she long was and may again b politically, the centre of the federal system. The liberal and enlightened policy of her legislators has, of late years, been rapidly making her, what Nature designed her to be, the thoroughfare and rendezvous of our great and united hood of States. Her great lines of railway, from north to south and from east to west, already completed or in progress under the noble and munificent provision recently made by the Legislature, were intended to be the avenues of a great continental intercourse, both of travel and of commerce, between the remotest extremes of an empire extending from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Into what ridiculous but costly and ruinous abortions would they dwindle, if Virginia, instead of being the thoroughfare, and in some sort the entrepot of the continent, enriched by the currents of a free and unshackled intercourse passing through her bosom, is to become a border State, standing on the edge of a divided Confederacy, and looking out on the contiguous territory of foreign, and possibly hostile States, both to the north and the west-for I hold it to be absolutely certain that neither Maryland nor Kentucky can ever be drawn into any scheme of disunion.

In exchange for these and the other precious advantages of her position as the central State of the Union, what has Virginia to gain by joining a Southern Confederacy > Will she have any more security for the legal rights of property connected with the institution of slavery, when the whole North and Northwest will be thrown open to fugitive slaves without any obligation whatever, and certainly without any disposition to restore them, than she now has while those States are bound by a constitutional stipulation for their surrender? In regard to commerce, what trade have we, or can we have, with the South, to be compared to our growing and valuable trade with the North, our future prolific trade with the West, when our great lines of railway communication are completed to the Ohio and Mississippi, and the free and unrestricted trade now secured to us by the constitution with the whole Union, the South itself included? It is easy to foresee, if the Union should ever be dissolved, (the supposition itself is a species of sacrilege,) and a Southern Confederacy be formed out of its ruins, that the production and commerce of cotton would be the great material interest, the inexorable Juggernaut, to which every thing else would be sacrificed in the new confederacy. The planters and farmers of Virginia best know how far they would be likely to profit by an exclusive policy of that sort.

We have sometimes been told of the advantageous treaties of commerce which the South, as a separate Confederacy, would be able to form with foreign Powers, particularly Eng. land. Let Virginia beware! We can well conceive why England should grant a free admission to cotton, the raw material of by far the largest branch of her manufactures, and might even hold out, in prospective; the deceptive lure of a general free trade with a Southern Confederacy, as a means of dividing the American Union, and of securing exclusive possession of the markets of Southern States for the consumption of her manufactures. The United States of America, as one great confederated empire, have grown into too much strength and importance not to make it the interest of ambitious foreign Powers to see with complacency, and to encourage, as far as they dare, any scheme which, by dividing, would destroy so formidable a rival. But it may be safely left to every American bosom to say whether a free constitutional Union with our own brethren, the co-heirs of our national independence and glory, is, under any circumstances, to be surrendered for a degrading colonial dependence upon a foreign Power whose yoke our fathers spurned, under whatever name such a connexion might be disguised.

Among the measures proposed to the people of Virginia which appear to me to have an "awful squinting" to a dissolution of the Union, though probably not so intended, in the recommendation to the several Congressional districts appoint Delegates to a Convention to be held in Nashville for the purpose of organizing concerted action by the Southern States. I sincerely hope that the good sense and loyalty of the people of Virginia will withhold them from any participation in the proceedings of such a Convention. The bad odor of a memorable example in our history is full of warning; and I say, moreover, if the connexion of Virginia with the Union is to be severed, let it be done by her own sovereign and independent act. Let the people be assembled in solemn con-

ention, duly and regularly organized under the highest sanctions of the law, to deliberate on the gravest question perhaps which was ever propounded to fallible human councils. Let the reverend fathers of the land, the men of wisdom, of virue, and of experience, be chosen to decide the momentos issue, under a deep religious sense of the responsibility they owe to posterity as well as to the present generat on.

This mode of precedure is so much the more called for, as he same fatal stroke which severs Virginia from the Union would, I am convinced, inevitably sever Virginia herself into two distinct and alien States. Let the people of Virginia then, I repeat, in their highest sovereign capacity, acting by their representatives assembled in solemn convention, decide this question, so vitally affecting their own destinies, for themselves, uncommitted and uninfluenced by the action of any other body or bodies whatever. Be her decision, then, what it may be, it shall command my implicit obedience and respect. All my earthly interests and hopes are bound up with hers, and I seek no fortune separate from hers, whether that be of weal or wo. We have been united in our lives, and "in our deaths we shall not be divided." There is one wish, however, which I could humbly form, and that is, that all my countrymen, to whatever State, section, or party they may belong, could view this vital question from a foreign land, with the quickened American sympathies which such a poin of view rarely fails to beget, and then they would pronounce with one voice that every thing is comparatively worthless and contemptible which stands in the way of the preservation of that glorious Union, one and indivisible, which has protected our liberty and independence, developed our prosperity and greatness, and made us what we have hitherto been, and, but for the sinister clouds raised by the breath of discord, we should at this moment more than ever be, the wonder, the admiration, and the study of the world.

I remain, most truly, yours, WM. C. RIVES. To ____, Esq., Albemarle, Va.

THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

FROM THE MOBILE (ALA.) ADVERTISER OF APRIL 17. Evidence that the PEOPLE of the South are opposed to the Southern Convention scheme, as unwise and impolitic, i crowding upon us daily from all quarters. We have from the first believed it originated in improper motives, the first of which was to embarrass the administration of Gen. Taylor, and the second to establish a Southern Confederacy. These were the leading motives. We do not pretend to say that all who advocate the Convention are actuated by these motives, but we do believe that the originators were actuated by no more worthy or patriotic considerations. Thus believing, and not being able to see any necessity for such a Convention prior to any ACT of aggression on the part of the Government. nor to conceive any possible good that could result from it, we have steadily and earnestly opposed it. In doing so, we are now perfectly satisfied we have faithfully and truly re-

PROM THE RICHMOND TIMES. THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- Since the 5th of February last, it has been demonstrated beyond dispute that neither Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, nor Louisiana will be represented with any 14. Capt. James D. Cobb, Arkansas. adequate sanction of popular authority at Nashville. It is impossible, therefore, that there can be a "union of the whole South" in the proposed consultation, such as was contemplat

ed by our Legislature, or such as will give to the acts of the

flected the public sentiment of the South.

Convention solemnity or consequence. In view of this now undeniable fact, those advocates Southern rights who speak of the failure of the Convention as equivalent to a surrender of the Southern position, seem to us to commit a most unfortunate, and it may be a fatal error. to lead the way in its destruction. But beyond this, and sup- They are making for the South an issue in which it is obliged to show apparent weakness. They rest our cause on a which we cannot now attain unanimity of sentiment, and to

> sistance to the first act of aggression. FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH (N. C.) RECORDER. THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- The proposition which originated in the Wilmington district for holding a State Convention for the purpose of appointing four delegates, with alternates, to represent the State of North Carolina in the pro posed Nashville Convention, seems to have resulted in a commeeting at Raleigh; but it appears that no response was mad by the people. We learn from the Raleigh papers that some five attendance; and, finding no one present to meet them, they emigrate to California, associated with a company left of course without attempting to accomplish any thing.

been held in two only of the nine Congressional districts in this State thus far; and there appears to be little prospect of any further appointments.

It very clearly appears that the people of this State are de cidedly opposed to the Nashville Convention. They have constitutional representatives in the Congress of the United States, and they have good hope that the important and agitating matters which have so long disturbed the tranquillity of the States will soon be by them so adjusted as to restore harmony to the Union. Until this hope shall prove to be futile, they will not withdraw their confidence to place it upon a revolutionary assembly powerless only for evil. We think there is evidence that this is the prevailing sentiment throughout all the Southern States.

CRUISE OF THE SHIP-OF-THE-LINE OHIO.

The United States ship-of-the-line Ohio, whose arrival at Boston we announced yesterday, left Sar Francisco on the 15th of September last, on her homeward-bound voyage, and visited the Sandwich slands for the second time during the cruise, where she spen sixteen days; she then passed on through the Society Isl and Paumotu Group, and arrived at Valparaiso on Christmas day. Leaving Valparaiso January 4th, 1850, she arrived at Rio Janeiro February 19th, and sailed from there again on he 28th for Boston.

No ship of the line of our Navy has ever performed a longer or a more varied and arduous cruise than the Ohio. She was put in commission, and her officers and crew joined her the first week in December, 1846. She was first ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, and a portion of her officers and crew were on shore at the Navy Battery during the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. Three hundred at d fifty of her crew, with a due proportion of officers, were absent from their ship a fortnigh apon the expedition to and capture of Tuspan, by Commodore

Per:y.

After the capture of all the principal Mexican seaports in the Gulf, the Ohio left that station, and after stopping a few days at Havana—the only American line of battle ship ever in that port—arrived at New York on the 4th of June, 1847. Difficulties with Brazil occurring at this time, and all diplomatic intercourse suspended between that country and the United States, the Ohio was ordered immediately to prepare to sail for the scene of these new troubles. Leaving New York on the 26th of June, with the Hon. David Ton on board, the new United States Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, she arrived at her destination on the 7th of August. After remaining on the Brazil station for four months, and friendly relations having again been restored between that country and the United States, the Ohio, in obedience to orders, proceeded on around Cape Horn for the seat of war in the Pacific Ocean, West Coast of Mexico, and Coast high, and corn was selling at St. Joseph's for \$1 per bushel, of California. Portions of her officers and crew were stationed on shore, while holding possession of the seaports upon the coast of those countries, until peace was proclaimed there in

From this time until the date of her departure for home she was employed upon the coasts of Lower and Upper Cali-fornia, West Coast of Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands. She arrived at Upper California soon after the discovery of the gold mines, and the most irksome and trying service performed by the officers and crew on the whole cruise was upon that coast, during several months of the first year of the gold

The Ohio now returns to Boston, after having been in comraisaion forty-one months, and having sailed during her absence sixty three thousand miles.—Boston Journal.

SHOOTING WHALES .- A New London whaler, named Brown, has invented (the Scientific American says) a mode of taking wholes which promises greater safety in their capture. He fires the harpoon, with the line attached, out of a gun as accurately, it is said, as a musket ball. The invention is not a theoretical deduction, but has been tried by the hardy captain, sail with valuable improvement on the lance, whereby it can be fired out of the same gun which is used for the harpoon, and be directed, like the bolt of a Genoa-bow, to strike the monster of States is 300 lbs. We presume, however, that extra the deep in the vital parts.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

EDWARD HAMILTON, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon. WILLIAM V. BRADY, of New York, to be Postmaster at New York city, New York.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS. RICHARD WALLACH, for the District of Columbia. GEORGE LITTLE, for the District of North Ca-

WILLIAM PAINE, for the District of Maine. SAMUEL GARFIELD, for the District of New Hamp-

CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., for the District of Massa-

ALLISON A. PETTENGILL, for the District of Con-GEORGE W. JACKSON, for the District of Rhode

SAMUEL BARR, for the District of Delaware. THOMAS H. KENT, for the District of Maryland GOSHORN A. JONES, for the District of Ohio. SOLOMON MEREDITH, for the District of Indiana. JOHN W. TWICHELL, for the District of Mis- Gunner,

LUTHER CHASE, for the District of Arkansas. FREDERICK G. SMITH, for the Western District of

STEPHEN B. SHELLADY, for the District of Iowa.

WILLIAM M. BROWN, for the District of Georgia. by the previous arrival of the Ohio. JAMES S. SPEED, for the District of Kentucky. LAND OFFICERS.

EZRA Roop, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Michigan. MARCUS BOYD, to be Receiver of Public Moneys

EXAMINATION OF THE CADETS OF THE

Springfield, Missouri.

Names of the Gentlemen invited by the Secretary of War to attend the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, to commence on the 1st day of June next:

1. Charles B. Haddock, Esq., New Hampshire. 2. George W. Benedict, Esq., Vermont. 3. Gen. James B. M. Potter, Rhode Island.

4. Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, New Jersey. 5. Capt. Henry Dupont, Delaware. 6. Vincent Witcher, Esq., Virginia.

7. Matthew J. Williams, Esq., South Carolina. 8. Richard Hawes, Esq., Kentucky. 9. Dr. George R. Grant, Tennessee.

10. James P. Millikin, Esq., Indiana. 11. Col. N. B. Buførd, Illinois. 12. George H. Hazleton, Esq., Michigan.

13. James S. Rollins, Esq., Missouri. 15. Samuel A. Roberts, Esq., Texas.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

The Savannah Republican of Saturday has the following paragraph, confirmatory of what we pubished a few days ago, that the Indians are not disposed to remove from Florida:

LATE FROM FLORIDA. - By private advices to the editors of this paper, dated at Tampa on the 15th instant, we learn that Billy Bowlegs and the other Indians, with whom negotireed already broken. In our poor judgment, it is the part of ations have been pending, have all retired to the southward. true wisdom to decline the mere accessory measure, about Bowlegs has been desirous of emigrating, and has given the most solemn assurances that he would do so; but now he stand in perfect unitedness upon our principal ground of re- pretends that he never gave his consent, and says that even if he would go his people would not let him. The Indians now express their unwillingness to emigrate on any terms, but they are content to be restricted within narrower limits in Florida, such as the United States Government may prescribe, and to surrender to the United States for punishment any one who may be found north of such a line. Such is at present the actual state of effairs in Florida. Further negotiations

CHEROKEE EMIGRATION .- A considerable number or six delegates, from some of the lower counties, only were in of the citizens of the Cherokee nation are about to of white emigrants. They were to rendezvous on Conventions for the appointment of district delegates have the north side of the Grand river on the 20th inst.

> BALTIMORE, APRIL 29. The Democratic party is in quite a delightful state of exitement at present in reference to the nomination of a candi vernor. Baltimore county is regularly at loggerheads. Two Conventions were held there on Saturday, and two sets of Delegates appointed to attend the State Convention. One party is for Mr. GITTINGS, the other for Mr. Lows. The indications are, so far as can be judged of from primary symptoms, that the nomination will be given to Lows. Neither of the gentlemen need give themselves much uneasiness if the Whigs bring out a good man, and do their duty. In this event a Whig will certainly be elected.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER. - Numerous thrilling incidents are related which occurred at the burning of the steamer Belle of operation of the army during the summer. the West, on the Ohio river. The Louisville Journal gives the following :

"A fine brave boy, twelve years old, leaped into the river, and, whilst swimming towards the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburdened by the reight of two little children. Lifting his right hand fro water he beckoned her to throw one of the children to him, and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore, and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved. Many other families were far less fortunate. Of the family of a man named Amos Waggoner, of Virginia, consisting of him his wife, and eight children, three children were lost, a daughte of seventeen, another of thirteen, and a little son of four They were on their way to Iows, and lost every thing they About fifty German Moravians, from near Lancaster Pennsylvania, were on board, and many of these lost children and other relatives."

Job's question, in the 38th chapter, 35th verse, "Can'st thou send lightnings that they may go and say unto thee Here we are?" is no longer a problem. The telegraphic lightning says a great deal more every day.

A LARGE HAMMER.-The London correspondent of th hiladelphia North American writes that Messrs, Nasmyth & Gaskill, the celebrated machinists of Manchester, are manuacturing a gigantic steam hammer for an establish New York. It weighs six tons, and will be shipped in a few days from Liverpool to its destination. It is the largest hammer that has ever been made in England. The machinery by which it will be worked is brought to such perfection that a thick bar of iron can be sundered by one blow of the hammer, or an egg placed in a wine glass can be chipped at the top, without breaking the glass.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION. - We learn from the officers of the steamer Courtland, that there were 8,000 California emigrants at Weston and St. Joseph's, Missouri ; and that they met in the Missouri, while descending, 29 boats, all crowded with passengers. Provisions and grain are very scarce and and oats are not to be had at any price.

[Louisville Courier, 22d instant.

Mr. Biner, clerk of the circuit court of Boone county,

(Illinois,) was recently fatally wounded by the accidental dis charge of his fowling piece while on a hunting excursion. The piece having failed to go off when he attemp some game, he was endeavoring to draw the load or wad with the muzzle directly towards him. Being at full cock it exploded, sending the entire charge through his body, caus-

A deaf and dumb couple were married at Pittsburg, on Tuesday last. The ceremony was performed by writing. They are said to be wealthy and highly respectable. There is no danger of the lady being a "scolding wife."

FATAL CURIOSITY. - As the train was leaving Jersey City on Monday morning, for Philadelphia, it ran over a cow. One of the passengers put his head out of the car to see the cause of the difficulty, when his head struck one of the telegraph posts, and he was instantly killed.

Corrow.-An experiment has been made in raising cott in Jamaica. A field of ten acres was planted, and it produ-States is 300 lbs. We presume, however, that exwa attention was paid to the cultivation of this field in Jameica. ARRIVAL OF THE WAR SHIP OHIO.

. The United States ship-of-the-line Ohio, under command of Capt. C. K. STRIBLING, arrived at Boston on Friday evening. She has been fifty-seven days on the passage from Rio de Janeiro, and has been absent from Boston more than three years, during which time she has visited all the principal ports in the East Indles, the Pacific Ocean, &c.

We are sorry to learn that, since leaving Rio Janeiro, five officers and eleven men have died on board the Ohio of yellow fever. The men's names are not given; those of the officers are:

Lieut. Chas. M. Armstrong, Lieut. Henry Eld, Assistant Surgeon, E. J. Bee; Midshipman, Joseph B. Miller; Purser's Clerk, Thomas C. Johnson. The health of the remaining officers and crew is now good. Annexed is a list of the sur-

Cap'ain, C. K. STRIBLING : Lieutenants, Joseph F. Reed, o. J. Almy, Jno. L. Worden, Miles K. Warrington; Acting Surgeon, N. C. Barrabino; Passed Assistant Surgeon, S. A. McCreery; Assistant Surgeon, Robert T. McCoun; Purser, Samuel Forrest; Chaplain, Peter G. Clarke; Master, John Adams; Acting Captain's Clerk, C. Stribling; Marine officers, Captain's Clerk, C. Stribling; Marine of the chitzens of Bostol, addressed Mr. What I had been at Beverly Kennon, Wm. H. Ward, John T. Wood, A. B. Cummings, Salmon A. Buell; Boatswain, Moses Hall; Gunner, S. M. Beckwith; Carpenter, Geo. W. Elliott; ailmaker, George T. Lozier.

LATE FROM PANAMA.

The steamers Philadelphia and Crescent City ALEXANDER M. MITCHELL, for the District of arrived at New York on Friday, from Chagres, &c. The intelligence brought by them has been mostly enticrpated.

> The dates from Panama are to the 6th instant. The ranama Star says it is estimated that there are now in that place about three thousand Americans. Steamers' tickets are not in as much demand as formerly, and sailing vessels are filling up more rapidly. This latter fact is attributed to the short assages lately made by some of the ships ; that those now in the port are generally of the first class, and that they do not take more passengers than can be comfortably accommodated, which is not always the case with steamers.

> The steamship Panama, Capt. BAILY, left Panama on the 1st instant with three hundred passengers ; the Gold Hunter was to leave on the 7th with one hundred and sixty, and the Sarah Sands on the 8th with nearly four hundred. The following sailing vessels cleared between the 29th of March and the 6th of April: Ship Helen Augusta; barques Croton, Algoma, Lavinia, and Anne; brigs R. W. Brown, Sampson, and Georges.

The propeller stamer Carolina arrived at Panama in seventy-six days from New York, including all stoppages. She was to leave San Francisco on the 15th instant. The Oregon was to leave on the 1st of May.

The latest advices from Realejo state that there was one line-of-battle ship (Asia) and the French frigate Seriuse there. Every thing was quiet. These advices are to the 23d March. The American Minister, Mr. Squier, had gone to Tigre

THE LATE CALAMITY ON THE OHIO RIVER.

The latest number of the Cincinnati Gazette has the following in relation to the burning of a steamer on the Ohio river, some telegraph accounts of which we have before pub-

TERRIBLE CASUALTY .- We learn from the officers of the Visiter that the steambout Belle of the West was burnt to the water's edge, about sixty-five miles below our city, in the vicinity of Warsaw, but on the opposite side of the river, near twelve o'clock on Monday night. She left our wharf for St. ouis on the afternoon previous.

The fire broke out in the hold, from what cause is not as-

certained. Before the alarm was given the Captain ordered he boat to be run upon the shore and planks were thrown out. The officers and crew all saved themselves, but from the best accounts that have been cathered it is calculated that between sixty and seventy passengers were lost, mostly women and children. There were nearly one hundred emigrants from Pennsylvania on board with their furniture, for life in Illinois, Many of them lost their lives; some were seen burning to One old lady ran to the bow of the boat, and there stood in an attitude beseeching help. She could not speak English, but the c owd motioned to her to jump into the water, prepared to save her. She did not understand them, or feared to make the leap; the flames gathered around her, and This was the question which he had now to ask. d Nashville Convention, seems to have resulted in a commay change the existing aspect of things, but it is hardly she was soon lost from sight. A young man from Illinois had been to Ma ietta, Onio, and persuaded his father and positions. He had undertaken to restore peace where disthem. They were upon this boat. He was saved; they

The officers of the "Visiter," which arrived about two hours after the fire broke out, describe the sight which greeted them as most heart-rending. The clerks of the Belle of the West were endeavoring to make out a list of the passengers, saved and lost, but such was the consternation and confusion they had not succeeded to any extent at the latest account we reeived. There were about three hundred passengers on the boat.

The Belle of the West was owned in our city by Brown b James, the captain and clerk. We have not heard the value of her cargo nor the amount of insurance. This is one the most distressing accidents that has occurred on the Vestern waters for several years.

FROM FLORIDA.-Passengers lately arrived in Savannah from Indian River report that Billy Bowlegs has evacuated his town with his followers, and, with Sam Jones, has retired into the southern extremity of the Everglades, where, if they refuse to emigrate, they are perfectly secure from the

HENRY CLAY, jr., son of the gallant Lieut. Col. CLAY, of the Kentucky volunteers, killed at Buena Vista, has been appointed a Cadet in the United States Military Academy.

AMERICAN STEAMER FOR EUROPE.—The elegant steamthip ATLANTIC sailed from New York on Saturday, on her first trip to Liverpool. She had near 130 first-class passengers and a full cargo.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILBOAD. - The grading on the contracts near the city is rapidly being completed, and it will only be a short time before the grading will be complete to Eight-Mile Creek, and only a few months before the road will be ready for the superstructure for the first thirty-three miles. Every thing seems to be going on steadily and successfully under the direction of the present board .- Mobile Daily Adv.

COUNTERFEIT DOUBLOOMS .- The Augusta (Georgia) papers mention the arrest in that place of three persons, having in their possession counterefeit Mexican doubloons and other spurious gold coins, with bank notes of doubtful character. The spurious doubloons are represented to be of full weight, color, similar to what is usually termed "jeweller's gold."

Six steamships are on their way from Europe, viz : The British Queen, from Hamburg, the 2d; the Cambris, from Liverpool, the 13th; the City of Glasgow, from Glasgow, the 16th; the Helena Sloman, from Hamburg, the 15th the Canada, from Liverpool, and the Washington, from Southampton, the 29th instant. Five of these steamers are urging their way to New York and one to Boston.

Doctor CHAPMAN.-This venerable and distinguished man has resigned the Professorship he has held in the Medical gar kettles, &c. would make nearly two millions of dollars department of the University of Pennsylvania for more than thirty years. His resignation will be a great loss to the institution he has been so long and so honorably connected with. In accepting his resignation the Board of Trustees attested their high appreciation of the retiring Professor's eminent services, by unanimously bestowing on him the honorary appointment of Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine

NAVIGATION ACT .- The amount of duties paid by the three British (Cunard) steamers that arrived at this port during the quarter just closed, was \$610,969, averaging \$203,656 The Navigation Laws came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, since which time these steamers have brought over large quantities of French and other continental goods. It is safe to say that the value of each of these car goes was in the neighborhood of a milion dollars. [Boston Traveller, Wednesday.

INDIAN MASSACRE.-The Galena Advertiser learns that band of Sioux Indians, under little Crow, recently attacked a family of Chippewa Indians, numbering fourteen persons, making sugar above the Falls of St. Croix, and massacr the whole of them. This is regarded as only an outburst of the old feed between these bands.

MR. WEBSTER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, APRIL 29-10 P. M. A telegraphic despatch having reached here this morning, announcing that the Hon. Daniel Wester had left New York in the early train for Boston, a large concourse of people assembled this afternoon in the immediate vicinity of the Revere House, under the expectation that he would address his fellow-citizens on the great questions of the day. At five o'clock, about the time the New York cars were expected, the crowd had greatly increased in numbers, there being not much less than five thousand persons assembled.

At a quarter past five o'clock, an open barouche, drawn by two horses, was seen coming up the street, which contained Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CHOATE, and one or two other distinguished gentlemen. He was received with repeated cheers. After the cheering had subsided, BENJAMIN CURTIS, E-q., in behalf of the citizens of Boston, addressed Mr. WEBSTER

WEBSTER rose from his seat in the barouche to reply, which was the signal for renewed cheering. Unfortunately for the reporters of the press, as well as for the public generally, their opportunity for hearing did not enable them to obtain much more than a fourth of Mr. WEBSTER's speech, notwithstanding the remarkable and well known clearness of his

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. WEBSTER commenced by observing that he was sorry to say that in the attempts to settle the great and exciting questions which were now agitating the country, from one extreme to the other, sufficient progress had not been made to secure a perfect reconciliation of conflicting interests; but still there was ground to indulge the hope that an adjustment, satisfactory to every section of our wide and diversified Union,

He fully appreciated the kind congratulations of his fellow citizens-fully appreciated the declaration that they did not come here as partisans. This was not the place nor the time

o discuss party questions. He had in his own humble way made an effort to conciliate to calm that excited state of feeling which sgitated the pub-ic mind of the North and of the South—and to restore to the Federal Government the ability to conduct its affairs, as heretofore, with effective unity. It could not be concealed, for the fact was evident to all, that it was out of the power of Congress to legislate for the general interests of the whole country, until such measures should first be adopted as would have a direct tendency to allay the excitement which all patri-

ots must deprecate.
In this condition of things—in this peculiar situation of affairs-he had thought that the Commonwealth of Massachu exits would have approved of all honest endeavors to allay existing disansions, and that public sentiment every where, irrespective of locality, would approve efforts such as he had alluded to. He trusted that in these expectations he should not be disappointed; but, however that might be, it was his intention to persevere in the course of pacification which he had commenced, regardless of consequences, so far as related to him personally.

Under no circumstances would be give the slightest coun-

enance to local agitations which threatened, in his opinion, to sever the Union. "May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth," continued Mr. Webster, in a tone of exceeding animation, "before I give countenance to any agitations of this kind." When he returned to his seat in the Senate, he should take the earliest occasion to express his opinions fully on this and kindred subjects.

There was, he regretted to say, the greatest degree of prejudice and misapprehension existing in the public mind, in reference to many questions now before Congress. He would mention, for example, that concerning the surrender of fugi-tive slaves. There were obligations imposed upon every officer of the Federal Government-obligations imposed by the sanctity of an oath—which could not be disregarded no slightingly performed. Agreeable duties required no effort to perform; but when disagreeable duties had to be discharged, n opposition to strong personal feelings, then it was that the faith and virtue of the public officer were tried.

The question now was, whether old Massachusetts-inellectual in character-of the highest moral sentimentsrigid in her sense of justice-a State that has never swerved from the path of rectitude and honor-whether she would, in not merely temptation, but against her own prejudices. She had conquered a sterile soil and an unfriendly climate. She had conquered every body's prejudices, and the question nov to determine was, whether

He had not stepped backwards; he had abandoned no old traction reigned . to pour oil upon the troubled waters : to make the people realize the peril of their situation, and, by in-cul ating a true spirit of compromise and concession, avert all threatening dangers. He did not wish to see this great confederacy of States bound together by mere legal ties, but by those common sympathies which bound kindred hearts to-gether. What he most desired to see was an all-pervading love of our glorious Union, which should be felt as warmly in he North as in the South-in the cold granite bills of New England, as in our far-off possessions on the Pacific.

When Mr. W. commenced speaking bouquets were showered upon him by the fair inmates of the Revere House, who occupied every window, and whose gay and lovely appearance lent a peculiar charm and grace to the whole scene. He oncluded by thanking his fellow-citizens for the kind and cordial welcome extended towards him, and took his seat amidst oud and enthusiastic cheering.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN. We are indebted to Mr. P. A. CHAMPOMIER for a copy of his statement of the Sugar Crop of Louisiana for the season of 1849-'50. This is a highly interesting and valuable work, as regards this great staple of the State, and one which has required much labor, cave, and attention in collecting the correct details; to accomplish which Mr. C. has been unremittedly em ployed for many months, and has visited almost every suga plantation, scattered through so many parishes, and in every section of the State. The publication contains correct lists of all the sugar plantations in the State, separately detailed for each parish, with the names of the owners, quantity of

It appears there are in the State 1,536 sugar plantations, of which there are 865 provided with steam power, and 671 worked by horse power. The produce of these plantations, during the last season, amounted to 247,923 hogsheads, the nett weight of which is estimated at 269,796,000 pounds. This includes an estimated weight of about 12,500,000 nounds of wet sugar which is taken from the bottom of the colasses cisterns. The molasses is estimated at 45 gallons to each 1,000 pounds of sugar; or, in the aggregate, about 12,000,000 of gallons. Of the above 1,536 plantations there are only 1,455 which are producing ones, and 81 which have and having no other suspicious appearance than being of a red been recently opened, having as yet made no crops. Of these latter, 62 will produce crops to a limited extent next season, and 19 not until 1851-'52. -Since 1846 there have been erected in the State 355 en

each crop, distance from the city, &c.

gines and sugar mills, most of them to replace old ones, or those previously worked by horse power. Of these engines and mills, the foundries of Cincinnati have furnished 281, Pittsburg 37, Richmond 7, Baltimore 4, Louisville 3, New Orleans 10, Algiers (La.) 2, Gretna (La.) 6, and the Novelty works, New York, 5. We presume that these engines and mills, on an average, cost at least \$5,000, and with the suwhich Louisiana has paid to her sister States for machinery alone during the above period.

Some of the plantations have refineries, and others make their entire crop in white clarified sugar. 'Many of these latter have very costly apparatus and machinery, for which from \$20,000 to \$40,000, \$50,000, and even as high as \$70,000 have been expended, which adds greatly to the above estimate of the amount paid by the planters of the State to citizens of DUTIES PAID BY THE CUNARD STEAMERS SINCE THE the other States for that kind of supplies.

Mr. Champomier estimates the loss to the sugar crop last year, by the different crevasses, at 18,000 hogsheads. Mr. C. says, from the best information he has been able to

obtain from Texas, there are not less than thirty-five sugar plantations there, that will export about 10,000 hogsheads of the present crop, of 1,000 pounds each, and that the export rom thence next year will probably be double that quantity. The cotton mills in Lowell (Mass.) have decided to stop

work to the extent of one half of their present operations. We regret to learn of the death, at Macon, on the 19th

instant, of Dr. W. E. Fullwoon, Assistant Surgeon of the United States army. Dr. F. was a native of Clark county,

GOLD CURRENCY.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, April 30, Mr. Hvx-TER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred House bill supplementary to the act entitled "An ast supplementary to the act entitled an act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," reported

back the same with an amendment. The honorable Senator said that the subject-matter of this bill was under consideration in the Senate a few days sgo,

and he apprehended no opposition to it, and therefore he asked for its immediate consideration.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment reported from the committee proposed to strike out the words following :

strike out the words following:

"That, for the purpose of enabling the mint to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duy of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the mint of the United States, when the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, a deposite of such amount of public money, or of bullion, procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, not exceeding two millions of dollars, out of which those who bring bullion to the mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable after this value has been ascertained."

And to substitute other words, so that the bill, as amended, would read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of enabling the mint and branch mints of the United States to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States when the state of the Transfer when the state of the Tran lay as possible, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when the state of the Treasury shall admit thereof, to direct transfers to be made from time to time to the mint and branch mints for such sums of public money as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the mint may be paid the value thereof, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained; that the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States; that no discount or interest shall be charged on money so advanced; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw the said deposite, or any part thereof, or may, at his discretion, allow the coins formed at the mint to be given for their equivalent in other money: Provided, That the bonds given by the United States treasurers and superintendents of the mint shall be renewed or increased at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the operation of this act.

The amendment having been concurred in, the bill was re-

The amendment having been concurred in, the bill was reported back to the Senate; and no further amendment having een offered, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read a third time and passed.

RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS .- Per-A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.—Perhaps a more rare chance for profitable and handsome investment has not occurred for a long time than the present. The subscriber offers at private sale his beautiful and fine estate, situated on the Potomac river, in Charles county, Maryland, about twenty miles below Alexandria and thirty from Washington, containing about 731 acres, with a variety of soil, from the fine flowery soil for making the No. 1 bright yellow tobacco, to the alluvial bottom and stiff clayey soil for wheat and meadow land, with a large proportion of the latter. The improvements consist of a large, commodious, and well-arranged dwelling house, with pantries, closets, and fine dry cellars, and built at a cost of nearly \$5,000, located on an eminence from which the prospect commands a view of nearly the whole farm, a view of the Potomac and adjacent country, which is picturesque and beautiful; also, of an overseer's

ty, the whole farm, a view of the Potomac and adjacent country, which is picturesque and beautiful; also, of an overseer's house, four No. 1 houses for servants, stable, and carriage house, three fine barns, one among the best corn-houses in the country, a rat-proof meat-house, dairy, ice-house, fire-proof ash-house, with all the necessary poultry-houses, &c. The whole buildings are nearly new, built in the best style, and of the best materials.

The whole buildings are nearly new, built in the best style, and of the best materials.

The peach and apple orchards are extensive, and are of the best budded and graited kinds, now in full bearing; together with a great variety of other choice fruits, such as grapes, quinces, cherries, apricots, plums, pears, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The adjacent waters abound in the finest fish and wild fowl in their season. It is convenient to churches of different persuasions, to grist and saw mills, to post office and blacksmith shop, &c. The facilities of getting its products to market by vessels and steamboats are very great; 1,000 bushels of wheat can be shipped in a day. The place is acknowledged by all who know it to be a healthy one. The whole estate would make three desirable-sized farms, and would be sold altogether, or in three parts, as may be desirable; one of 295, one of about 236, and one of about 200 acres. The place is well watered, has a superabundance of wood, and an immense quantity of fine locust and ship timber. Lime in any quantity can be contracted for to be delivered within half a mile of the dwelling at eight cents per bushel.

The adjoining farm, containing only 400 acres, and no better land than this, has been rented out for three years for one-third of the crop, which third amounted to more than \$1,000 per year for the two first years, and upwards of \$1,100 the third year. Persons wanting such an estate, or a part of it, would do well to visit it and judge for themselves, for to see it would be but to admire and appreciate its worth. Disinterested gentlemen, of high standing and good judgment, when speaking of this farm, have said that, taking all things into consideration, the character and quality of the improvements, its local advantages, &c., in their opinion it was certainly and decidedly the best farm in the county. CHARLES A. PYE, out 6—wNiti Near Port Tobacco, Charles county, M.d

CHARLES DE SELDING. Commissioner, Notary Public, and General Agent, No. 11, Todd's Buildings, Pennsylvania avenue, WASHINGTON: D. C.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONTINUES to give his prompt attention to the prosecution of claims before Congress, or any of the Executive Departments, or before any board of commissioners appointed to adjust spoliations, or before foreign Governments; procuring pensions, Revolutionary, Naval, or Army; bounty land or serip, under the law of February 11, 1847, or August 10, 1848; arrearages of pay; mileage; for horses and other property lost or destroyed; expenses incurred by volunteers before being mustered and received into the service of the United States, and subsistence and transportation furnished for their use, and all claims of whatever description that may arise out of the late wars with Mexico or Great Britain. He is in out of the late wars with Mexico or Great Britain. He is in possession of all the forms and understands fully all the re-quirements of the Pension and other offices. He also attends to the procuring of prize-money due for captures made in the Gulf and on the coasts of Mexico, coast of California, and coast

He has been henored with Commissions from the Governora the probate of deeds, depositions, and other instruments of writing under seal, &c., to be used or recorded in the respec-Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the amount

Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the amounta-claimed and the extent of services required.

Communications(post-paid) will receive immediate attention.

He has the honor to refer to the Navy and other Executive.

Departments, and their Excellencies the Governors of the executive are serviced in the Union, and to Senators and Members of the previous and the present Congress generally.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERIES. FOR MAY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 55, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 11th May, 1850a

78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of. ...\$50,000 | 1 prize of\$10,000 | 1 do\$5,946 | 1 do\$1,000 | 1 do\$1,000 1 do........15,000 180 do....... 500 &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$200 do 26 half do 26 quarter 100 00 50 00 26 eighth

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 56, for To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 18th May, 1850. 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of......\$34,000 | 1 prize of......\$4,000 do of. 20,000 t do 3,089 do of. 11,000 40 do 1,100 6.000 Tickes \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$130 00

Do. do 26 half 65 00

Do. do 26 quarter 32 50 SPLENDID LOTTERY.

\$60,600-\$40,000-\$30,000-\$20,000! And two hundred prizes of \$1,000 are \$200,000. \$1,000 is the lowest three number prize! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class E, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, May 25, 1850. 75 numbers lottery—12 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. splendid prize of..... do do 40,000 do do 30,000 de do 20,000 do do 13,642 kc. &c. &c. &c. &c. | Tekets \$20, raives \$10, currers \$5, Engines \$2.
| Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$260 to Do. do 25 half 130 to Do. do 25 quarter 65 00 Do. do 25 eighth 32 56 Orders for tickets and shares, and certificates of packs

n the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most pro-attention, and an official account of each drawing sent in listely after it is over to all who order from us.

J. & C. MAURY, Agents.